

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 95 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

Whole Number 1,077.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till failed, and charged accordingly. To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

Valuable Land
FOR
Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Board, Jr., a TRACT OF LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flash branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Batters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaints, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.

April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND

HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New Lebanon Shakers' Garden seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840.

PREES FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of establishing another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be made in person.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE SUBSCRIBER has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed to keep from heating or wearing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle successfully operated:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Fox, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County; Jureth Jackson and David J. Ransom of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson; and William Ross of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as possible, and in as good style as any workman in this country. He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted,—he trusts that his long experience in

ROBERT COX.

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of business, to the Female Academy and the new proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

Blanks For Sale Here.

ROWAN HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords. His Stables spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PLANTERS'



(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS, as their table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Cumden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841.

6m

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best market affords; his BAR with a good supply of liquors; his Stables with a good supply of grain and provender, and his Ostlers with a good supply of grain and provender, and his Ostlers with a good supply of grain and provender.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, and he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

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Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES.

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havanna brown Sugar, (first quality,) from 10 to 12 1/2 cts. per lb.
Least Sugar, first quality.

Coffee, prime quality.
Teas, Choice.
Molasses, good, and best quality.

Liquors—Superfine.—French Brandy, at from 1 50 to \$4 per gal.; Holland Gin, 1 50 to \$3 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of Domestic Liquors.

WINE.—Materia, Port, Tenebriff, Claret, Muscat, Malaga, and Champagne.

London Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market.—Macaroni, vermicelli, French prunes, raisins, best quality.—Salt Fish—Mackerel, Anchovies, Herrings, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds.—Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, and OYSTERS. Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash. Starch, Indigo, capers, madder, saffron, cinnamon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

Garden seeds of every kind. Gentlemen's Suppers of all kinds for furnished whenever called for.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Macaroni and Spanish Sausage—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz.—Tobacco of various kinds.

Powder and Shot—Razors, Breast Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Buis.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and taste his good things.

F. R. ROUBIN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

N. B. All my accounts must be closed before February Court by Cash or Note.—my friends will please observe this.—Call and Settle.

F. R. R.

Notice.—ALL those indebted to the Estate of James Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Ex'r.

January 20, 1841.

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close Carriages, Broughies, Buggies, Sulkeys, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.

DANIEL SHAVER, D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

FEMALE SCHOOL

IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday, 11th of January.

TERMS:
For English Studies, \$17 50
" Latin, 10 00
" French, 15 00
" Drawing and Painting, 10 00
" Music, 25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for \$10 per month, including every thing.

January 29, 1841.

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22nd day of November, 1840, a negro man, who says his name is **Kil or Christopher**,—Description.—Chromepher, says that he is about 35 or 36 years

of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown jeans coat and pantaloons; he also has a crape camel coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knight on, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. M. KERR, Jailor.
Rockford, Surry Co., N. C.,
January 22, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.
Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & ROGER, of Salisbury.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

From the Ohio Statesman, January 12.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Abolition positions are still coming in. Mr. Cochran, from Hamilton, introduced one this morning to open our Common Schools to the blacks! If a bill of this kind should pass the Whig House, it will be killed in the Democratic Senate. We do not believe the people are prepared for this move yet, but there is no knowing where these fanatics will stop, or to what lengths they will push the Whig party. The Whig organ of this city has come out for a general rally of the party on the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Great danger threatens the Union in these most extraordinary movements. Already we see the Legislature of Georgia passing a Quarantine law, to keep out the citizens of Maine, whom they charge with stealing slaves—N. York and Virginia are at loggerheads on the same subject—and how long will it be before the billing and cooing of Whiggery in Ohio and Kentucky may be anything but of the turtle-dove order. The loving banner States may be tearing each other's red banners. It does seem plain to us that Whiggery must either overthrow itself or overturn the Union. The signs are any thing but bright.

The Whig organ gone over to Abolitionism!—The work goes on with a vengeance. A few days ago the Journal came out in all its fury against the Federal members of the House for trifling away its time on Walker's petition, but the poor thing had no doubt seen a Miss dido since, and whirled around thus:

"We are free to say that we should be happy to see the feelings of all harmonized in the Abolition of slavery in the capital of this great Republic."—*Journal of Jan. 11, 1841.*

There goes the organ of Ohio Whiggery for you!—a real rosy looking African—a full grown Abolitionist, with the "cedar emblem" flying at its mast. The Southern Whigs are in a pretty mess, with their Abolition Whig allies at the North!—*They are all to "harmonize in the Abolition of slavery in the capital of this great Republic."*

On next week the Abolitionists hold their State Convention—and poor, crawling, creeping, Whiggery is bowing itself in the dust to lick the spittle from its master's feet; for surely Abolitionism is Whiggery's master. It forced the Whigs to nominate Harrison at Harrisburg; it nominated Corwin for Governor of this State—it drove them to fill Congress and the halls of our State Legislature with Abolition Whigs—the more puppets of Abolition dictation. Petitions are pouring in to repeal all law creating a distinction of color, and we shall soon see Whigs and negroes all bedded in the same nest. The negroes have also aroused to action, and are sending in their petitions demanding "distinctness of color." They are right to be even with their Whig brothers.—*Quere.*—Do the negroes not show the most sense? The new editor of the Journal is a singular man, just from the East. *Quere again.*—Has his anxiety for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, anything to do with his future condition in life?

Progress of Abolition.—There has been an Abolition meeting at the Court House in Cincinnati, at which many of the leading Harrison Whigs took an active part—the success of Harrison will give an impetus to the Abolition movement, which will teach those heretofore dumb to the truth, that they have hugged a viper to their bosoms. We feel thankful that the Democratic party of the free States stands upon high elevated ground on this subject. They warned the South of the wrath to come, but she heeded it not, and put the poisoned chalice to her own lips.

Harrison's aid, Col. Tod, means piteously over this Abolition move in Cincinnati. He says: "We are not disposed at the present time to enter upon a discussion of the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District; but without further tamponing, our impressions are, that an exercise of such power would be an infraction of the rights of the citizens of the District, unless it was called for by themselves."

"We think the agitation of this question especially impolitic just now, and in this city; and we regret to see a few active Whigs taking a part in it. The unjust efforts of the Loco-focos to identify Gen. Harrison with the Abolitionists are well known, and although we believe that many who took part in the meeting of Tuesday evening are not Abolitionists, yet abroad, this meeting will be viewed as intended to advance and advocate their notions."

When! The move is "especially impolitic just now!" Just now! Why not state the exact time, then, when it will not be "impolitic." Your neighbor Whig Gazette has lately put on quite an Abolition face—Is that impolitic, too, just now? Go on—the masks are falling off, and your trickery and deception will stand before the country in bold relief, and the South and North, and East and West, will arouse in one voice of indignation and hurl the impostors from place and power.

Gen. Harrison himself, we have been lately informed on good authority, did hold out to the Abolitionists the idea that he wished to receive their nomination in the fall of 1836; who held a State convention at Cleveland—this was communicated to them directly through an Abolition friend of his. Every Abolition paper in this State supported him, except the Philanthropist, viz: the Xenia Free Press, the Ohio Atlas, the New Lisbon Aurora, and Painesville Telegraph. Let them now fight it out.

In this county, (Franklin,) we perceive by the Philanthropist, that we are to have a full Abolition ticket next fall. It is to be made out on the 29th instant, at the time of their State convention.—That paper says: "We are requested by a friend in Franklin county to give notice that at the same time the convention meets, and at the same place, the Abolition voters of Franklin county will settle upon a county ticket."

A PITIFUL CASE.

It will have been remarked that from the moment when the result of the election was ascertained, the President elect has been on the wing, principally in Kentucky, and any where indeed, but in his own "cabin." He had no sooner finished his journey to the shades of Ashland, than it was announced that he was to visit his Virginian friends and relatives, and thence he was to keep moving until about the time when he was to take

possession of the "log cabin," at Washington. A correspondent of an exchange paper, in writing from Washington, thus accounts for these forced marches and counter-marches:

"The reason for these movements is, that the old gentleman is so annoyed and pestered by Whig office seekers, when at North Bend, by means of letters and visitors, that he has no peace there, day or night. He is thus driven from his own roof, by the legions of hungry applicants that are all the while teasing him for pieces. There never was any thing like it before. His postages from these beggars, it is said, would take nearly his first quarter's salary to pay. He therefore has it announced in the papers, that he is going this way and that, so that his tormentors may not know where to find him, or how to direct their letters. It is disgraceful to the country that such things should be. What a commentary is this Whig professions and pretensions! How they used to rate, at office-holders and office-seekers!"

A farmer about kindling up a fire, a bitter cold day, deep snow on the ground, said to his son, "Tom, my son, can't you go out to the wood pile and hustle me up a few chips to start this fire?" "Oh, yes! while I'm hustling about there after them chips who knows but I might hustle out a snake. You can't come that, dad!"

THE BIBLE.

It is a book of Laws, to show the right and wrong.

It is a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise.

It is a book of Truth, that detects all errors.

It is a book of Life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

It is the most compendious book in all the world.

It is the most authentic and entertaining History that ever was published.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.

It points out the most heroic deeds and unparalleled wars.

It describes the Celestial Terrestrial, and lower worlds.

It explains the origin of the Angelic Myriads, of human tribes and devilish legions.

It will instruct the accomplished Mechanic, and the profoundest Artist.

It will teach the best Rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skillful Arithmetician.

It will puzzle the wisest Anatomist, and the nicest Critic.

It corrects the vain Philosopher and confutes the wisest Astronomer.

It exposes the subtle Sophist, and drives Diviners mad.

It is a complete code of Laws, a perfect body of Divinity; an unequalled Narrative.

It is a book of Loves.

It is a book of Travels.

It is a book of Voyages.

It is the best Covenant that ever was agreed to, the best deed that ever was sealed.

It is the best Evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made.

It is the best Testament that ever was signed, it is wisdom to understand it; it is ignorance to ignore it, it is to be awfully destitute!!!

It is the King's best Copy, and the Magistrate's best Role.

It is the housewife's best Guide, and the servant's best Instructor.

It is the young man's best Companion.

It is the school boy's Spelling book.

It is the learned man's Masterpiece.

It contains a choice Grammar for a novice, a profound Mystery for a sage.

It is the ignorant man's Dictionary, and the wise man's Directory.

It affords knowledge of all witty inventions; and it is its own interpreter.

It encourages the Wise, the Warrior, and the Overcomer.

It promises an eternal reward to the excellent, the Conqueror, the Warrior, the Prevalent.

And that which crowns all, is, that the Author, Without Partiality, and without Hypocrisy, "With whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning,"

IS GOD.

Useful Hints.—The world wants regulation;—things are not going on as they should do, and we'll just drop a few hints that may be found useful in the way of setting it right.

First and foremost, people all through the country are too scrupulously exact in paying for newspapers. Papers were never printed to be paid for; it is a vulgar error to suppose so.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,
Of South Carolina, on the Prospective Pre-emption Bill, delivered in the United States Senate, Tuesday, January 12, 1841.

The Bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system, in favor of settlers on the public lands, who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log cabin thereon, being the special order of the day, was taken up, the question being on the proposition by Mr. Crittenden to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, which Mr. Calhoun offered to amend, by substituting a bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, upon certain conditions.

Mr. Calhoun said: I regard the question of the public lands, next to that of the currency, the most dangerous and difficult of all which demand the attention of the country and the Government at this important juncture of our affairs. I do not expect a protective tariff, for I cannot believe, after what we have experienced, that a measure can again be adopted, which has done more to corrupt the morals of the country, public and private, to disorder its currency, derange its business, and to weaken and endanger its free institutions, than any other, except the paper system, with which it is so intimately allied.

In offering the amendment I propose, I do not intend to controvert the justice of eulogium which has been as often pronounced on our land system, in the course of this discussion. On the contrary, I believe that it was admirably adjusted to effect its object, when first adopted; but it must be borne in mind that a measure, to be perfect, must be adapted to circumstances, and that great changes have taken place, in the lapse of fifty years, since the adoption of our land system. At that time, the vast region now covered by the new States, which have grown up on the public domain, belonged to foreign powers, or was occupied by numerous Indian tribes, with the exception of a few sparse settlements, on the inconsiderable tracts to which the title of the Indians was at that time extinguished. Since then, a mighty change has taken place. Nine States have sprung up as if by magic, with a population not less, probably, than two thirds of the Old States, and destined to surpass them in a few years in number, power, and influence. That a change so mighty should demand a system intended for an entirely different condition of things as to render important changes necessary to adapt it to the present circumstances, is no more than might have been anticipated. It is not, indeed, have been a miracle had it been otherwise; and we ought not therefore to be surprised that the operation of the system should afford daily evidence that it is not only deranged, but deeply deranged, and that its derangement is followed by a train of evils that threaten disaster, unless a timely and efficient remedy should be applied.

I would ask those who think differently, and who believe the system still continued to work well, was it no evil, that session after session, for the last ten or twelve years, Congress should be engaged in angry and deeply agitating discussions, growing out of the public lands, in which one side should be denounced as the friends, and the other as the enemies of the new States? Was the increasing violence of this agitation, from year to year, and threatening ultimately not only the loss of the public domain, but the tranquility and peace of the country, no evil? Is it well that one third of the time of Congress is consumed in legislating on subjects directly or indirectly connected with the public lands, thereby prolonging the sessions proportionally, and adding to the expense upwards of \$200,000 annually? Is it no evil that the Government should own half the lands within the limits of nine members of this Union, and over which they can exercise no authority or control? Is it nothing that the domain of so many States should be under the exclusive legislation and guardianship of this Government, contrary to the genius of the Constitution, which, intending to leave to each State the regulation of its local and peculiar concerns, delegated to the Union those only in which all had common interest. If to all these be added the vast amount of patronage exercised by this Government through the medium of the public lands, over the new States, and through them, over the whole Union, and the pernicious influence thereby brought to bear on all other subjects of legislation, can it be denied that many and great evils result from the system as it now operates, which call aloud for some speedy and efficient remedy?

But why should I look beyond the question before us to prove, by the confession of all, that there is some disorder in the system? There are now three measures before the Senate, each proposing important changes, and the one, or the other, receiving the support of every member of the body; even those who cry out against changes. It is too late, then, to deny the disordered state of the system. The disease is a matter, and the only question is, what remedy shall be applied.

I object both to the bill, and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden] because, regarded as remedial measures, they are both inappropriate and inadequate. Neither pre-emption nor distribution of the revenue, received from the public lands, can have any possible effect in correcting the disordered action of the system. Upon the question, would one or the other contribute in the smallest degree to diminish the patronage of the Government, or the time consumed on questions growing out of the public lands, or shorten the duration of the sessions, or withdraw the action of the Government over so large a part of the domain of the new States, and place them and their representatives here, on the same independent footing with the old States and their representatives, or arrest the angry and agitating discussions, which, year after year distract our councils, and threaten so much mischief to the country? For otherwise would be the effect. It would but increase the evil, by bringing into more decided conflict, the interests of the new and old States. Of all the ills that could befall them, the former would regard the distribution as the greatest, while the latter would look on the pre-emption system, proposed by the bill, as little short of an open system of plunder, if we may judge from the declarations which we have heard in the course of the debate.

As, then, neither can correct the disease, the question is, what remedy can? I have given to this question the most deliberate and careful examination, and have come to the conclusion that there is, and can be, no remedy short of cession—cession to the States respectively within which the lands are situated. The disease lies in ownership and administration; and nothing short of parting with both can reach it. Part with them, and you will at once take away one third of the business of Congress; shorten its sessions in the same proportion, with a corresponding saving of expense; lop off a large and most dangerous portion of the patronage of the Government; arrest these angry and agitating discussions, which do so much to

alienate the good feelings of the different portions of the Union, and disturb the general course of legislation, and endanger ultimately the loss of the public domain. Retain them, and they must continue, almost without mitigation, apply what palliatives you may. It is the all-sufficient and only remedy.

Thus far would seem clear. I do not see how it is possible for any one to doubt that cession would reach the evil, and that it is the only remedy that would. If, then, there should be any objection, it can only be to the terms or conditions of the cession. If these can be so adjusted as to give assurance that the lands shall be as faithfully managed by the States as by this Government, and that all the interests involved shall be as well, or better secured than under the existing system, all that could be desired would be effected, and all objections removed to the final and quiet settlement of this great, vexed, and dangerous question. In saying all objections, I hold that the right of disposing of them as proposed, especially when demanded by high considerations of policy, and when it can be done without pecuniary loss to the Government, as I shall hereafter show, cannot be fairly denied. The Constitution gives to Congress the unlimited right of disposing of the public domain, and of course, without any other restrictions than what the nature of that trust and terms of cession may impose, neither of which forbid their cession in the manner proposed.

That the conditions can be so adjusted, I cannot doubt. I have carefully examined the whole ground, and can perceive no difficulty that cannot be surmounted. I feel assured that all which is wanting is to attract the attention of the Senate to the vast importance of doing something that will effectually arrest the great and growing evil, resulting from the application of the system, as it exists, to that portion of the public domain lying in the new States. That done, the intelligence and wisdom of the body will be at no loss to adjust the details in such manner as will effectually guard every interest, and secure its steady and faithful management.

In the mean time, I have adopted the provisions of the bill introduced originally by myself, and twice reported on favorably by the Committee on Public Lands, as the amendment I intend to offer to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden,] as containing the general outlines of the conditions and provisions on which the lands may be disposed of to the States with safety and advantage to the interest of the Government and the Union, and great benefit to those States. The details may, no doubt, be greatly improved; for which I rely on the intelligence of the body, and critical examination of the committee, should the amendment be adopted and referred. At the present stage, I regard nothing but the great principles on which it rests, and its outlines, to be at issue; and I do hope, that all who may concur with me on principle, will give the amendment their support, whatever imperfection they may suppose to exist in its modifications. A measure relating to a question so vast and complicated, can be perfected in its details, however sound the principle on which it rests, or correct its general outlines, only by the joint consultation and counsel. With these remarks, it will not be necessary for me, at this stage, to give more than a general summary of the provisions of the proposed amendment.

Its object is to instruct the committee so to amend the bill, as to dispose of all the public lands, lying in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, with the exception of sites for forts, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings; the cession not to take place till after the 30th June, 1842, and then only on the States respectively agreeing to the conditions prescribed in the amendment; that is, to pass acts irrevocable to adhere to those conditions, the most prominent of which is to pay annually, on a day fixed, to the United States, 65 per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sales of the lands; that the land laws, as they now stand, and as proposed to be modified by the amendment, shall remain unchanged, except with the consent of Congress; that the cession shall be in full of the 5 per cent. fund thereafter to accrue to those States; that they shall be exclusively liable for the cost of surveys, sales, extinguishment of Indian titles, and management generally; that the States may, within certain prescribed limits, gradually reduce the price of the lands that may remain unsold after having been offered for sale ten years or upwards; may grant, for a limited period, the right of pre-emption of ninety days to the actual settlers, at each step in the reduction of price; and finally, that if the conditions of cession be violated by a State in any particular, all titles or grants to land thereafter sold by the State to be null and void—thus giving the measure the force and solemnity of a compact, and placing the whole under the protection of the courts, which would pronounce the titles to be void, if made after an infraction of the conditions of the cession.

It is my intention to go into an investigation of these various conditions at this time. On a question of reference, where the principle only is at issue, it is not necessary. It is sufficient to say that the leading object is to make as little change in the land system, as it now exists as is consistent with the object in view, and to adopt such provisions as will enforce the faithful performance of the terms of cession on the part of the States, with the least compensation for their expense and trouble, and loss to the Government, in a pecuniary point of view, consistent with the arrangement. If it can be made to appear that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the States will faithfully comply with these conditions and that there will be no pecuniary loss to the Government, compared with the system as it now stands, in consequence of the proposed disposition, it would seem difficult to conceive what substantial objection there can be to the measure.

I am thus brought to the point, I might say the only question admitting a doubt as to the expediency of the measure. Will the States adhere to their contract? or, to express it differently, would there be danger that the Government would lose the land, in consequence of the States refusing to comply with the conditions of the cession? And if not, will the pecuniary loss to the Government be such as to make it inexpedient, even if there be full assurance that the terms of cession will not be violated?

Before I enter on the discussion of these important points, it will be proper to make a few remarks on the extent of the interest that would be embraced in the cession. Without it, there would be but an imperfect conception of the subject.

The quantity of public land lying in the new States, and embraced in the amendment, was estimated to be, on the 1st of January, 1840, about 100,000,000 of acres. It has been reduced since by sales, the exact quantity not known; but it will not materially vary the amount. The Indian title has been extinguished to nearly the whole, and about three fourths has been surveyed and platted, of which a larger part has been long in the market

(much, more than twenty years) and has been picked and culled, over and over again, with the view of taking all worth having, at the present price, even during the great expansion of currency, and consequent rise in price, and speculation in public lands, in 1838, '39, and '40. If compared in quantity to the remainder of the public domain, it will be found to be not equal to one-sixth part of the whole. In this respect, it is a far more limited measure than that proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, to which it is an amendment. That embraces not only the proceeds of the whole public domain, exceeding 1,000,000,000 acres, but includes, in addition, the large sums drawn from the duties on imports, which are annually expended on its sales and management, all of which he proposes permanently to distribute. It is also more limited in its application than the original bill, which embraces all the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, as well Territories as States which greatly exceeds the quantity lying in the latter.

Having now shown the object and the character of the measure, I shall next proceed to the great, and I must say, in my opinion, the only question that admits of controversy—will the States adhere faithfully to the terms of the cession? Or, on the contrary, will they violate a compact solemnly entered into, on just and liberal principles, mutually beneficial to both, and which will place them, as to their domain, on the same independent footing on which the other States stand?

I would ask, at the outset, is there any thing in their history to justify a suspension of a want of good faith? Have they been in the habit of violating contracts? If so, point out a single instance! Instead of giving ground to excite suspicion, I reject to say their history affords many and striking examples of exact and faithful compliance with their engagements. They all have standing compacts with the Government, entered into on their admission into the Union, which impose important limitations on what otherwise would be their unquestioned right as independent members of the Union; and, among others, the important one, not only of not taxing the vast portion of their domain held by the United States within their limits, but also, for the period of five years after sale, the portion held by purchasers. To their honor be it said, that in the long period which has elapsed from the admission of the oldest of these States, there has not been a single instance of a violation on their part of their pledged faith. With so striking an example of fidelity to engagements, with what justice can it be objected that the States will violate their pledged faith to a contract every way advantageous to them, as well as the rest of the Union?

But I take higher ground, and put the question, with what propriety can we object to the want of faith on the part of the States to their engagements? What is our Constitution but a compact between the States; and how do we hold seats here but in virtue of that compact? And is it for us to turn round and question the faith on which our system stands, and through which we have our political existence; and this, too, when it is notorious that the State Governments have adhered with far more fidelity than this to the constitutional compact? Many and great violations are charged, and truly charged to us, while few, very few, can be justly attributed to them.

But, admitting there might be danger of losing the lands, should they be disposed of as proposed, from the want of good faith on the part of the States, I hold that the danger of their being lost is far greater, if the present system should unfortunately be continued, and that, too, under circumstances vastly more disastrous to the peace and safety of the Union. What I have asserted comes from deep and solemn conviction, resulting from a long and careful examination of this vast and complicated subject.

Those who have not given special attention to it, and the progress of our land system, can form no just conception of the danger to which the public lands are exposed. The danger is twofold: that they will be lost by the mere progress of settlement, without payment, in consequence of the vast quantity beyond the wants of the country, to which the Indian title is extinguished; and if that should not be the case, they will be from the growing conflict between the old and new States, in consequence of the rapid increase of the latter, and the great difference in their respective views of the policy proper to be adopted in reference to them. Both causes are operating with powerful effect; and if they do not speedily attract the attention of the Government and the country, they will certainly terminate before long, either by their separate or joint action, in the loss of the public domain. No thing but a full understanding of the causes of danger, and the application of prompt and efficient remedy, can prevent it; and what I propose is to present a brief sketch of my views in reference to both.

As important as it is, few have turned the attention it deserves to the almost miraculous extension of our land system. In the comparatively short time in which it has been in operation, the Indian title has been extinguished, in round numbers, to 320,000,000 of acres, of which there has been sold 81,000,000, and granted away, for various purposes, 12,600,000, leaving in the possession of the Government, on the 1st of January, 1840, 226,000,000, a larger portion of which is surveyed, platted, and in the market, showing that the progress of extinguishing the titles of the Indians has far outstripped the demands of the country for Government lands, as great as it has been. In fact, the reality far exceeds the statement, as strong as that is; for, of the eighty-one millions of acres sold, upwards of thirty-eight millions were sold in the years 1835, '36, and '37, during the great expansion of the currency and rage for speculation in lands, of which but a small portion, perhaps not a third, was for settlement; and of the residue, a greater part, say twenty millions, is still for sale in the hands of large purchasers. Making proper allowance for the speculative operations of those years, the actual sale of the public lands for settlement, during the period of fifty years, which elapsed from the beginning of the Government, would not probably exceed sixty millions of acres, about one fourth as much as that to which the Indian title is now extinguished.

But numbers can give but a very imperfect conception of the vast extent of the region to which the Indian title is extinguished, and of which the Government is the sole and exclusive proprietor. To form a correct idea of its great magnitude, it will be necessary to compare it to portions of the Union, the extent of which is familiar to all. To enable me to do that, a friend has furnished me with a statement, from which it appears that if all the land now unsold, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, was grouped together, it would be equal in extent to all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and a third of North Carolina. But this falls far short of the vast extent of the region throughout which it has been dispersed—a region equaling all the Old Atlantic States, taking in all Florida, the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and half of Tennessee. Into this vast and unoccupied

domain, our people, with a multitude of foreigners, are pouring yearly in one incessant tide, by thousands on thousands, seeking new homes, some with the means of purchasing who select the best lands; others with insufficient means, who select their place, and settle, with the hope of purchasing in a short time; and a large class without means, who settle on spots, without any fixed intention but to remain so long as they are undisturbed, generally on tracts of inferior quality having the advantage of a spring, with a small portion of more fertile land, sufficient for their limited cultivation, but not sufficient to induce a purchaser to take it at the Government price. This class of settlers has greatly increased, if I am correctly informed, within the last ten or fifteen years, and are rapidly and still increasing, especially in the West and South western States, where the proportion of good to inferior land is comparatively small, and must continue to increase with accelerated rapidity, so long as the present land system remains as it is.

Those who have had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of such occupancy on the minds of the settlers, will not be at a loss to anticipate the consequences which must follow unless arrested. Occupation long and undisturbed, accompanied by improvement, however limited, cannot fail to be associated with the idea of property, in the soil. It is that, in fact, which constitutes the primitive right in land. This will be felt in common by all the occupants similarly situated—will be sure to create an *esprit de corps*, accompanied by mutual respect for each other's rights, which would not fail to make it dangerous for any one to disturb the rights of another. This feeling will not be long in showing itself towards the emigrant intruder, as he would be considered, coming in with the view of purchase. He would find it not a little hazardous to enter and purchase a spot held by a mere occupant, or, rather, if you will, and out him of his possession. In a short time, no one who regards his peace and safety, will attempt it; and then, the feeling, which began with the poorer class, will extend rapidly upwards to the more wealthy, until, finally, none will look to any other title but occupancy and improvement, and all the rich and poor, will become squatters, with a common interest to maintain and defend each other, when the public lands will be lost, and cease to be any longer a source of revenue, if nothing be done to stop it. For the truth of the picture, I appeal to the Senators from the new States, especially from the Western and South western. We have thus presented the difficult question, what is to be done to remedy it?

It is perfectly natural that the first impression should be, to keep out intruders on the public lands. The lands belong to the people of the Union as common property, and it would seem contrary to reason and justice, that any one should be permitted to enter on and appropriate the use of that to himself, without paying for it, which belongs to all; and we accordingly find not a small portion of the Senate, who must on keeping out and expelling all intruders as the proper remedy. But in this case, like many others, we must look beyond mere abstract right. What seems so plausible would, when tried, prove impracticable. We need no other proof than the fact that no Administration has ever undertaken it, even when it would have been an easy task, comparatively to what it now would be. How is it to be done? By the marshals and their deputies? Can they expel from their homes the vast host of occupants on the public lands, all hardy and bold men, familiar with the use of the most deadly of weapons? Would you employ the army? It would be found almost as impotent as the civil authority. If the whole military was employed in this to the neglect of all other service, there would be more than five hundred and fifty square miles for each officer and soldier, supposing your establishment to be full. Nor were it possible to employ the military in so obvious a service in this free country, you would have to double your force, at a cost greater than the annual income from the land; and the work would be ever beginning and never ending. If you drive them away and destroy their improvements, as soon as the force was withdrawn, they would return to their possession. I had some experience, while Secretary at War, of the difficulty of expelling and keeping off intruders; and I found that the message which brought intelligence of the withdrawal of the force was immediately followed by that which brought information that the intruders had returned.

But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] dreams all this as mere imagination, and asserts that intruders may be readily kept off the public lands. I will not attempt to reply to his reason for this opinion. He and his political friends will soon be in power, with a chief of their own selection, and in whose firmness and energy they express high confidence. In six weeks the time will come round which brings him into power, and we shall see what will follow. Without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, I feel I hazard nothing in predicting, that what is deemed so easy to be done when out of power, will be pronounced impracticable when in. The Senator would have too much prudence to give the advice, but if not, the President elect will, I conjecture, have too much discretion to act on it.

If, however, I should be mistaken, and the attempt should be made to expel the occupants from the public lands, I hazard nothing in predicting that the Administration will go out of power with ten times the majority with which it came in, as great as that was. The bitterest enemy could not give more fatal advice.

If, then, this powerful tide of emigration, which is flowing in on the public lands, cannot be arrested, what ought, or can be done, to prevent the loss of the public domain, by the action of the causes already explained? This is the difficult question. In answer I say, we must do as we are often compelled to do in our progress through life—accommodate ourselves to circumstances; to mitigate evils we cannot overcome, and retard or lessen that which we cannot prevent. Such are the laws to which beings of our limited powers and control over events, must necessarily yield.

Without, then, undertaking the impossible task of arresting the tide of emigration, or expelling the settlers, I would advise the adoption of the most judicious and efficient measures of converting them into freeholders, with the least sacrifice consistent with effecting that object. The first step towards this, should be to unite the interest of the Government with that of the States within which the lands lie, so as to combine the power and influence of the two for their preservation. Without it, nothing can be done. If they should not be united, the necessary consequence would be, that the interest of the States would be invariably found to be opposed to that of the Government, and its weight thrown on the side of the settlers on all questions between them, of which we have daily proof in our proceedings. In the end, their united power and influence would prevail. If this indispensable step be not taken, in a short time, instead of graduation and pre-emption, we shall have a demand not to be resisted, for donations and grants to the settlers. A leading inducement with him to dispose of the lands to the States, was to effect this important

union of interest. It is the only way by which it can be accomplished, and to render it sufficiently strong to effect the object intended, I am in favor of a liberal compensation to the States, for the expense and trouble of their management.

But something more is indispensable to prevent the loss of the lands; and that is, to hold out adequate inducement to the settlers to become freeholders by purchasing the land. This can be effected with the least loss to the Government, and greatest advantage to the settlers, by a judicious system of graduation and pre-emption; and it is with that view that provisions are made for both in the amendment which I intend to offer. It provides that the States may, at their discretion, reduce the price of all lands which have been offered at sale ten years and upwards, to one dollar per acre, after the 30th of June, 1842; and all that may be in market for fifteen years and upwards, to seventy-five cents per acre, after the 30th of June, 1847; and all that may have been twenty years and upwards, to twenty-five cents, after the 30th of June, 1857; and all that have been thirty years and upwards, to twelve cents, after the 30th of June, 1862; and all that should remain unsold five years thereafter, to be surrendered to the States; with the right, also, at their discretion, to allow pre-emption for ninety days to settlers, at each step in the reduction of the price. It also provides, that all lands, after having been offered for sale in those States, shall, at the expiration of ten years from the time of being offered, become subject, in like manner, to graduation and pre-emption.

The object of these provisions is to hold out inducements to the settlers to purchase, by bringing the lands, within a reasonable period, to a price which would not only justify, but hold out strong inducement to them to purchase. One great difficulty in the way of purchasing, as the system now stands, is, that the great body of the lands are not worth, in reality, the price of \$1 25, at which they are sold by the Government. There appears to be a great mistake on this point, which it is important to correct. Instead of almost every acre, as is supposed by some gentlemen in debate, to be worth that sum, the reverse position is true, that none is worth it but that which was, at the time, coming in demand by purchasers. I rest the assertion on the well established principle that demand and supply regulate price, and the fact that an article which is in the market at a fixed price, open to the demand of all, and is not taken, is the best proof that the price is above the market value at the time. It is in vain to talk of intrinsic value—a thing wholly different from price. There are many things of the highest intrinsic value that have no price, as air and water, while many of but small value would, from their great scarcity, command a very high one. In the language of business, a thing is worth what it will sell for, and no one is willing to give more, unless compelled by some particular reason. The occupants of the public lands partake of this feeling. They are unwilling to give for the inferior lands, which for the most part they occupy, \$1 25, when a small part only of the best lands offered for sale would command that; and feel that they have something like justice on their side in not giving so high a price for their possessions.

This feeling must be met; and it is proposed to meet it by the provisions for graduation and pre-emption which I have just stated; a policy is liberal towards a large, though poor class, not less honest and patriotic than the rest of the community, could not fail to have a happy effect, not only in reference to them, but in a more enlarged point of view. One of the most important would be the great increase of the number of small freeholders, which, in the hour of danger, would prove of vast importance, especially in the western portion of the Union—in the Southwestern States—where the provision would have the greatest effect. It would be the class that would furnish the hardest and best soldiers, with the advantage of being insured to the climate. Combined and modified as they would be, they cannot but have a powerful weight in inducing the occupants to purchase. It will work a revolution in his character. He will regard himself, on his little domain, more a freeholder than a squatter; and as the price in the descending scale of graduation approaches the price that lands such as he occupies would sell for, his industry and economy will be exerted to be prepared with the requisite means to make the purchase. The liberal character of the policy would impress him with deep feelings of respect for the justice and care of the Government; and the security it would afford would put an end to the *esprit de corps*, which otherwise would be so strong; and all, combined with the influence of the States on the side of the Government, would, I feel confident, guard effectually against the danger of losing the lands, as far as the occupants are concerned, in the only way that would be practicable.

The amendment proposes to leave it to the States to graduate and grant pre-emption or not, at their discretion, within the limits prescribed. The conditions of the several States are very different in reference to the expediency of exercising the right. In the uniformly fertile region in the upper portion of the great Valley of the Mississippi, it may not be necessary to resort to either, or, if so, to a very limited extent; while in the Southwestern States, including Arkansas, it would be indispensable; and hence the propriety of giving the right, but leaving the exercise to the discretion of the States. Each State would be the most competent judge whether it should be exercised or not, and to what extent.

Having considered the provisions intended to guard against the danger of losing the lands from mere occupancy, without payment, I next propose to make some remarks on that of their being lost, in consequence of the conflicting policy between the new and old States in reference to them, should the present system be continued. To understand this danger, we must have a just conception of the cause in which it originates, which I will endeavor first to explain.

In the nature of things, it is impossible that the new and old States can take the same view of the policy proper to be adopted in reference to the public domain. Their respective position, interest, and extent of knowledge in reference to it, are wholly different, which cannot but have a corresponding effect on their views. The old States stand in reference to the new, somewhat in the light of an absent owner of a large estate, and not without some of his feelings, while the new stand, in some degree, in a situation of those who occupy and work his estate, with feelings not a little akin to those who belong to that relation. That such is the case, and that it leads to divers views of the policy that ought to be adopted, and that, again to conflict between them, the questions now before us, the discussion now going on, the feelings it excites, and the yearly and violent agitation of these questions for the last eight or ten years, abundantly prove. Nor is it less clear that they have increased, and must increase with the growth and influence of the new States, over the action of the Government, till their rapid growth will give them the ascendancy, when they will decide it in their own way under the high pretensions and excited

feelings of real or supposed injuries which must necessarily grow out of a long continued and violent conflict. It is in like manner, clear that the evil originates in the ownership and administration by the government of the lands lying in the new States, and constituting a larger portion of their Territory. If, to these considerations, it be added that the questions, growing out of this great subject must extend to and embrace, and influence in their bearings, every other question of public policy, as is illustrated by the amendment for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States, which in its consequences, takes in the whole circle of our legislation, and that it must enter into and influence all our political struggles especially that in which all others are concentrated—the Presidential election—some conclusion may be formed of the distracting influence, the agitation and danger which must grow out of this great question, if not speedily settled.

If something be not done, it is not difficult to see that the danger from these causes and that from occupancy must run together, and that their combined forces will be altogether irresistible. The occupants on the public lands lying within the States are voters, with a weight at the polls equal to the most wealthy, and of course, an equal influence over the election of President and Vice President, members of Congress, and State Governments. I hazard little in asserting that, if they have not already from their numbers, a decided influence over all the elections in many of the new States they will in a very short period, from their rapid increase, if nothing should be done to arrest the evil. That influence would be felt here, and movements would be made to satisfy the demands of so numerous and powerful a class, till with their growing influence the proposition would be boldly made to give, as has been stated, the land without purchase, to which, from the necessity of the case, the Government will be compelled to yield in order to avoid the danger of being seized and kept in open defiance of its authority.

Against this, the only ground that can be devised, as far as I can see, is the one I have proposed; to dispose of the land to the States—to part with ownership and administration, the root of the evil—on fair and equitable conditions, with the best possible provisions that can be devised to ensure the faithful performance of its compact. If that, with the provisions against the danger from occupancy, cannot prevent the loss of the public lands, I know not what can. I have as strong confidence as the nature of the subject will admit, that it will when perfected in its details by the wisdom of the Senate, prove all sufficient, not only to prevent the loss of the public domain, but to arrest the money and growing evils, to which I have alluded, as incident to the system as it now exists. But, if in that it is possible I should err, with all the caution I have taken to come to a correct conclusion, I feel assured I cannot, in asserting that the danger would be far less, under the amendment I intend to propose, than it would be should the system continue as it now stands; and that if the public domain is to be lost, it is far better it should be lost to the former than the latter. It would be with far less intermediate hazard, and, in the end, with less violence and shock to our political fabric. In the one case we could have nothing but the value of the land, which I shall presently show is far less than usually estimated, while in the other no one can estimate what the loss may not be.

Having now, I trust, shown to the satisfaction of the Senate, that nothing short of disposing of the public lands, on just, equitable, and liberal terms, can remedy the evils, and guard against the dangers incident to the system, under existing circumstances, it only remains to consider what would be the effects of the measure on the revenue, compared with the present system. Should I be able to prove, as I hope to do, that even in that respect it will bear a highly advantageous comparison, it would yield more, and that when most needed, now, when the Treasury will require replenishing, every solid objection to its adoption would, I trust, be removed.

There was a great and prevalent mistake as to the true value of the public lands, as I have just intimated. They are estimated as if every acre was worth \$1 25 paid down, without taking into account that only a small quantity could be sold annually at that price, and that by far the greater portion of the income from the sales can only be received through a long series of years, extending to a very remote period. In estimating what is their true value, we must not forget that time has the same effect on value, which distance has on magnitude; and that, as the largest objects in the universe dwindle to a point, when removed to the distance of the stars—so the greatest value, when it can only be realized at remote periods, diminishes almost to nothing. It is in consequence of this difference between present and future value, that a sum paid down is worth twice as much as an equal sum to be paid sixteen years hence, estimated at 6 per cent. simple interest, and four times as much as a like sum to be paid at the end of thirty-two years. I do not take fractions of years into the estimate. The principle is familiar to all who are in the habit of calculating the present value of annuities for a given number of years, and is applicable to regular annual income from land, or any other source, as it is from what is usually called an annuity. On the same principle, discounts are made on payments in advance. But we are in the daily habit of overlooking this plain and familiar principle, known to every business man in the management of his own affairs, in estimating the value of the public domain. In consequence of such oversight, the 160,000,000 of acres lying in the new States have been estimated to be worth \$200,000,000, at \$1 25 per acre—a sum nearly eight times greater than its real value, supposing that it would give an annual income averaging \$2,500,000 annually, and admitting every acre will be sold at \$1 25—a supposition far greater than will ever be realized. The Committee on Public Lands, at the last session, assuming these data, proved conclusively that the true present value did not exceed twenty-six millions and a half of dollars. They showed, in the first place, that a permanent income forever of \$2,500,000 would be worth but a fraction more than forty-one millions of dollars in hand, as that sum, at six per cent. would give an equal income. They next showed, that to derive an income of \$2,500,000 from the hundred and sixty millions of acres in the new States, would exhaust every acre in eighty years; and that, of course, instead of being a permanent income, it would reduce its value to about thirty-four millions of dollars, which would be its present value, if there was no expense attending its sales and management. That is, however, far from being the case. Applying the same rule of calculation to the annual expense incident to their management, including what would be saved by the Government, if the election should be made, ascertained to be about \$550,000 annually, they find the present value of the land to be the sum stated (\$26,500,000). The result, assuming the data to be correct, is incontrovertible; and that sum would constitute the entire amount of the

loss under the present system, if the lands were really to be given away by the proposed system, as has been most unfairly charged on the other side of the chamber.

I propose to apply the same principle to the same lands, to show its present value, under the operation of the measure I intend to propose. Should it be adopted, the whole of the lands in question would be sold, in twenty-five years from the time they become subject to the graduating process—which is much more probable than that the whole would be sold during each period of graduation. I next assume that equal quantities would be sold during each period of graduation. I next assume that the portion not yet offered for sale, and which, according to the amendment, would not be subject to graduation, and which is estimated in the report of the Committee on Public Lands, to amount to a little more than 62,000,000 of acres, would yield an average revenue during the ten years, equal in proportion to what the 160,000,000 acres are estimated to yield. It is probably much less than what they would, as they will, for the first time, be offered for sale. I also estimate that the lands that have been held till then at \$1 25, will, with that which will be sold on the first reduction to \$1, average \$1 12 1/2. I have also estimated the whole period including that which is now in progress towards ten years, and the first period of reduction, as one period of fifteen years, and that the entire amount sold during the entire period, will only equal the average of the other periods of graduation, (five years) an estimate greatly under the truth.

These data I have based the calculations which have been made, with great care, and I find the present value of the lands would be more than a third more under the proposed amendment, than under the existing system; and that the excess would be sufficient to pay the 35 per cent. proposed to be allowed to the new States for their expense and trouble, leaving the 65 to be received by the Government, equal to the entire present value of the lands, under the existing system. Such is the vast difference between receiving a smaller amount by annual payments, during half of a long period and a much larger one in like manner during double of the time.

There are but two of the data on which the calculation is based, which can be supposed to have any material effect on the result, which can possibly prove to be over estimated; the one, that all the lands will be sold during the period of graduation, which is however, as quite as probable, to say the least, as that all will be sold in eighty years at \$1 25; and the other, that equal quantities would be sold during each step of the reduction. It is not improbable this may not prove to be the case, and that larger quantities would be sold towards the latter stages of the graduation, at low prices, than during the earlier stages, at higher prices, which affect the result. The other supposition that equal sums would be received at each period, would, probably, be much too low; and the truth may probably prove to be between them; but even on that assumption, the present value, under the measure I propose, would greatly exceed that under the present system; so much so as to be quite sufficient to cover the 13 per cent. proposed to be allowed to the States for their trouble, and the expense of managing the lands, including the saving to the Government by thecession. I have assumed that additional allowance, because it nearly corresponds to that proposed to be given in the bill for distribution, (introduced by the author of the scheme), to the new States, above that allowed to the old. I refer to the bill that passed both Houses, and was vetoed by the President. That allowed 12 1/2 per cent. which, for the sake of facility in calculating, I have enlarged to 13 per cent.

I have, I trust, now successfully met the only two objections which can, in my opinion, be urged with any plausibility against the measure I intend to propose, by proving not only that there would be reasonable assurance that the States would abide by the terms of thecession, but that it was the only measure which could be devised to prevent the almost certain loss of the public domain, under the operation of the system, as it now stands, and that, instead of a loss, there would be a gain. I have done this, and I have succeeded in doing this, to be necessary to obtain the support of the majority. But I cannot be ignorant that there are some members of the new States who prefer supporting this bill to the new States, to that which I propose; not that they think it better, but because they believe it has the best prospect of passing. In this I think they are mistaken. It is not probable that either can pass the present session. It is now but a few weeks to its termination, and it is impossible, in the midst of the crowd of other business, that any important measure, not indispensable, can get through, especially a system of pre-emption and graduation which has been so long struggling, unsuccessfully, to pass both Houses. But if it cannot pass now, there was little prospect that it could the next four years, against the opposition of the coming, which could not with the aid of the present and late Administration.

With this prospect, I put it to my friends from the new States, is there not danger in pressing these isolated measures, which cannot settle the vexed and dangerous questions of the public lands, and which, at best, can be pressed on grounds only interesting to those States, that they will lose not only a favorite measure, but cause the passage of obnoxious to them of all measures, that of distribution? I ask them, can you hope to oppose successfully a measure so partial in its operation, and which, so far from appealing to the reason or sympathy of two-thirds of the States, secures a reluctant vote from any of them; more from party feelings and associations, than any conviction of its justice or expediency? Let me tell my friends, that if the struggle is to continue between this bill and the scheme of distribution, it is, on their part, a desperate one. Defeat is certain; and there is no way to avoid it, (if it be not already too late), but to enlarge the issue—to raise it above mere local or pecuniary considerations, to the broad and elevated ground of a final settlement of this deep and agitating question, on just and satisfactory principles, and thereby arrest the countless evils rushing through that channel on the country. It is only thus that an antagonist of sufficient strength could be reared up against the dangerous and corrupting scheme of distribution. A measure so destructive to many of the States, unfortunately overwhelmed by debt, could only be successfully opposed by one, which would make a powerful appeal to truth, justice, and patriotism. As strong as may be the appeal to the necessity of embarrassed States, a still stronger may be made to the higher and more commanding considerations of duty and patriotism. Such an issue, I believe, the measure I propose would tender to the country. I solemnly believe it to be founded on truth, and sustained by justice, and high considerations of policy; and all it needs to ensure its success, if I mistake not, is the earnest and determined support of the States which not only have the deepest stake, but whose independence and equality, honor and pride, as members of this proud Republic of States, are involved.

Having now presented my views of the amendment I intend to offer, with a motion to strike out the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, and insert mine, I shall conclude with a few remarks, in reference to the leading features of his amendment, the distribution of the proceeds of a public lands among the States.

It is not my intention to enter on the discussion of a measure which I cannot but regard as principally unconstitutional, as well as dangerous and corrupting in its tendency. I do not deem it necessary, as I expressed my opinion fully on the subject at the last session—I intend at this to make a few remarks, in order to show that, viewed under every possible aspect, it must be regarded as either foolish, idle, or unjust.

It is admitted on all sides that the Treasury is embarrassed, and that no part of the revenue can be withdrawn without making a corresponding deficit, which must be supplied by taxes on the people, in one form or another, and that the withdrawal of the revenue from the land would cause a deficit so to be supplied, of not less, probably, than \$5,000,000 annually. The whole process, then, would consist in giving to the people of the several States their proportional share of the five millions of the revenue from the United States, in the shape of a tax on imports, or some other subject, in the same amount. Now, sir, I ask, is it not clear, if a State should receive by its distributive share a less sum than the people of that State would have to pay in taxes to supply the deficit, it would be, on their part, fool-

ish to support the distribution? To, again, if they should receive the same amount they paid instead of a loss, would it not be idle? And if more, would it not be unjust? Can any one deny these conclusions? How, then, can a scheme, which implies the one or the other of these alternatives, (laying aside all other weighty objections) have any chance to be adopted? But two answers can be given. The one, that the States, which would receive more from the distribution than their people would have to pay to make up the deficit, can outvote the others, and are prepared to set on the principle of the strong plundering the weak; and the other, that a majority of the States want the money to pay their debts, or to spend in favorite schemes, and prefer shifting the responsibility of taxing to the General Government to assuming it themselves, without regarding whether their people would contribute more or less than they may receive. They are afraid to lay taxes, lest the people should see the same extracted from their pockets and turn them out; and to avoid this, would transfer the task to the General Government, because they can take from the people through the tax on imports, without being detected as in the amount.

I take the opportunity, before I sit down, to tender my thanks to the honorable and high minded suggestions of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Linn) considering the interior quarter of the Union from which he comes to set apart the proceeds of the lands as a permanent fund for the navy.

(Mr. Linn, in an audible voice. The navy and the defense of the country.)

I could rejoice to see such a disposition of it, and do hope that he will move an amendment to that effect, I would gladly receive it as a modification of my amendment, and would regard it as a great improvement. The navy, sir, is the right arm of our defense, and equally important to every section—the North and South, the East and West, inland and seaboard. When I look at the condition of our country, and the world, I feel that too earnest and too early attention cannot be bestowed on the arm of defense on which the country must mainly rely, not only for sustaining its just weight and influence in the scales of nation, but also for protection.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, February 12, 1841.

Look out for heavy taxes.—The Whig leaders at Washington are beginning to show their hands, and make such developments as should arouse and alarm every Southern man, no matter to what party he claims to belong.

Already, even before the new Administration is invested with power, yet even before the new President reaches Washington, Webster, Clay, and John Q. Adams are unfolding the policy, which, with the tone of managers, they tell us is to be pursued by Gen. Harrison—and that policy is a high Tariff and increased expenditures, taxes, and extravagance. For the purpose of creating a necessity for taxation, they propose to give away to the States, the whole proceeds of the public lands, say 4 or 5 millions annually, and then make up this amount, which must necessarily be raised for the public expenditures, by taxes, taxes on the people. After this step is once taken, then comes a National debt, a National Bank, an increase of the Army, and all the old projects and schemes.

These schemes have been so often repeated and pressed, that already a number of the Southern Whigs have taken the alarm, and are flying off. Among the rest, we notice Mr. Rives, of Virginia, lately distinguished by Mr. Webster as the driver of the Conservative Omnibus, together with James Garland of the House, and in fact all his "Conservative corps." They come out and speak openly and at once, that they will not go on for these measures, the measures, they believe the most efficient of Harrison's supporters have boldly and without reserve, declared his opposition, and taken a bold stand against all these schemes. Some of the Georgia Whig members have also kicked up, and refuse to let the rights of the South. Thus it is, that what was so often predicted before the election, is now already coming to pass. Mr. Alfred of Georgia, lately made a speech in the House on some of these topics. He declared himself in favor of an issue of five millions of Treasury notes, and complained of the "scheme of a high Tariff in disguise," evident in an amendment proposed by Mr. Burnard, of New York, to amend a law on foreign wines, silks, and other articles—by a law to be called the "Conservative Tariff." He believed that coming events cast their shadows before, and he thought he could see in this movement of the high Tariff men of the North, a design to build up the manufacturing interests at the sacrifice of the rights of the South. His friends must permit him to give his honest opinions, for honest he would be, in spite of any man, or any party.

Mr. Alfred then proceeded to argue "that the attempts of Messrs. Burnard, Evans, Bell and others, (Whigs) to swell the expenditures of Government, were to furnish a pretext for a high Tariff. The object of those gentlemen was to make the expenditures of Government as high as possible, that there might be a plausible pretext for a high Tariff."

This is a brief extract from what Mr. Alfred said of his Whig associates, their schemes and policy. In the course of his remarks, he characterized Mr. Clay's plan for a distribution of the public lands as "only a guided bait"—a plan to abstract some millions from the revenue—a secret pulling of the wires by the Tariff men before Gen. Harrison came into power."

We will next week publish a sketch of his remarks. Mr. Alfred is one of the members from Georgia who boasts that he was the first in any State, to take up "Old Tip." Whether this be so, we are not informed, but certain it is, that he is about to be one of the first to drop him.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

The attention of the reader will be arrested by the Speech of Mr. Calhoun, which we this week publish, on his proposition to cede the public lands, on certain conditions, to the new States in which they lie. This Speech, like every effort of the great mind which produced it, will be found very able and highly interesting. The subject is one of much interest and importance.

Mark the Difference.—While the Whig Legislatures of the Whig States of Massachusetts and Indiana are making reports and passing resolutions in favor of amalgamation, the Democratic Assembly of the noble Democratic State of New Hampshire, is boldly throwing itself into the breach for the defence of Southern rights and Southern institutions. An able report with strong resolutions in regard to the right of a State to demand, and the duty of the State upon which the demand is made, to surrender fugitives from justice, has been lately adopted in the Legislature of this State, (New Hampshire), the Republicans sustaining, the Whigs opposing them. This action was induced by the two cases of Maine and Georgia, and Virginia and New York. It powerfully maintains the rights of Georgia and Virginia, and condemns the course of Maine and New York. The South cannot but acknowledge, with cordial feeling, this voluntary expression from the noble and independent "granite State," in bold condemnation of the incendiaries, and in defence of Southern Rights, and the Constitution.

THE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE ELECTIONS OF 1840.

The Census of North Carolina shows some extraordinary facts on a comparative view, in relation to the last and some preceding elections.

It is well known that the election between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams was one of great interest, occasioning deep and general excitement, so much so as to have called to the polls an unusually large number of voters.

The whole number of votes given on that occasion (in 1828) by the people of North Carolina, was 51,775. The whole number of votes given 4 years afterwards between Jackson and Clay, was about 30,000. The whole number of votes for, and against ratifying the Constitution was 40,244. And the whole number of votes given in 1840 was 81,161.

It was 28,386 more than in the excited contest between Jackson and Adams in 1828.

How shall we account for this extraordinary increase of votes? It will be answered perhaps, that since 1828, our population has increased, and that this increase gives the additional voters. Let us examine figures and see if this can be so.

The Census of 1830 compared with that of 1840 shows an increase of only 14,845—which, according to the ratio of voters to white population in 1830, would give only 1,640 votes—this taken from the 28,386, before stated, yet leaves 26,737 votes to be accounted for.

But take another view of this matter.

In 1838, the ratio of voting was 1 to every 9 of white population.

In 1840, the ratio of voting was 1 to every 6 of white population.

In some Counties the ratio was even still greater than this, for instance, in Buncombe, it was as the proportion of about 1 to every 4;—and in the case of Buncombe we note another remarkable fact; it is, that she gave 692 votes more in November than in August, showing a clear increase in 3 months from 1,196 votes to 1,888!—This is equal to the work of the "pipe layers" in other parts of the country.

We submit these remarks and calculations with no other view, than for the purpose of directing the attention of candid and honest men of all parties to the subject. It is undeniable that there was too much voting in the last election. No argument is needed to convince any reasoning man of the alarming and destructive tendency of such practices. All who are not thoroughly prepossessed to the base subservience of party, must see that it is a great evil requiring correction.

It fraud and villany may be openly, audaciously, and with impunity practiced to obtain power, instead of being governed by the will of an intelligent majority, we are cheated by perjury, and the greatest scoundrel, becomes the greatest man in the nation. Now that the exciting contest is over, it is proper that the evils of its violence should be considered by men of all parties, and guarded against in future.

Practical Amalgamation.—A report in favor of abolishing all laws which forbid the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has lately been made in the Massachusetts Legislature. The Committee are clear for giving every man and woman in that Commonwealth the privilege of indulging their respective tastes in colors, without let or hindrance. Very well;—"de gustibus," &c.

More Amalgamation.—A resolution favorable to a repeal of the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has passed the House of Representatives of the Whig Legislature of Indiana.—Whiggers and Abolition are not joined together here, and in Massachusetts!

North Carolina Standard.—The Editor offers this establishment for sale to "any gentleman of the Democratic Republican party who is competent, and willing to sustain the great principles for which that party is contending."

If the sale is not made before the 1st of April next, we see it stated in some of our papers, that Gen. Harrison have not only intruded themselves in crowds at Gen. Harrison's residence, daily since the election, with importunate solicitations for place, so that the old gentleman actually has been forced to quit his home and travel to avoid their troublesome applications, but they have unconsciously annoyed him with enormously long epistles setting forth their vast claims, fine qualifications, and great accomplishments, and that too without paying the postage, thereby imposing on him a heavy tax of at least a hundred dollars a month. This is the practice of the spoils-hating gentry, who profess such disinterested patriotism in denouncing the corruption of the office holders before the election. What a precious set of canting hypocrites!

We find in the Globe's Analysis of proceedings in the House of Representatives on the Treasury Note Bill, in Committee of the Whole, on Wednesday the 27th, last month, the sketch below of Mr. Wise's remarks. From this it will be seen that he is in favor of the Treasury Note Bill, (for a new issue of five millions,) is opposed to the Whig proposition for a tax on wines and silks—to an increase of the revenue, by an increase of the Tariff—to Mr. Clay's bribery distribution system, for giving away the public lands to the States—to an extra session of Congress, in short, to the whole policy of the Whig party, as developed by Webster, Clay, Adams and others, of the leaders in Congress.

Mr. Wise regretted that, on this occasion, he felt compelled to take the floor, being physically unfit to talk for two or three hours on the bill under consideration. If his friends had chosen to vote in silence, without condemning the vote which he intended to give, he would gladly have said nothing. He would, too, much rather have preferred, before the debate arose on this question, that his friends should have met together as brothers, and reconciled their differences; but for their party; and had taken upon themselves to advance opinions, on this question from which he was obliged to dissent. Whether they would be the opinions of the coming Administration, remained to be seen. But he notified gentlemen that, as far as his voice was heard in the House, in the forum, on the floor of Congress—wherever he had any influence—he declaimed speaking for the coming Administration. If some of his friends had differed from him, they must not complain if he should express opinions different from theirs, especially must they not complain when no two of them had agreed with each other; for, if what they said was true, we should indeed have a motley policy.

Mr. W. said, from the signs of the times now before him, he intended to vote for the bill under consideration, to which he intended to offer an amendment. He had heretofore voted against the issue of Treasury notes, because it was too easy a means for raising money to carry on the Government, and because it was a public debt. He cautioned the constitutional power, but thought it ought to be used only in cases of great emergency. To be candid and plain, he would vote for the bill for the reasons, first, as a friend of the coming Administration, to provide it with the means to carry on the Government after the 4th of March; secondly, because it was the best means to prevent a called session of Congress; thirdly, to prevent during the year 1841, the premature revision of the compromise act or Tariff; and at the same time to prevent the seizure of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for distribution.

Mr. W. noticed a letter published recently in the Richmond Enquirer, under date of Washington, January 14, 1841, in which it was intimated that Mr. Wise was dissatisfied towards the coming Administration, which assertion Mr. W. pronounced an insinuation, whether coming from friend or foe. After speaking of the various parties which had united to defeat the present Administration, Mr. W. avowed himself a plain Republican of the Madison school, and warned his friends in the House that he would go with them as far as he could, but told them

to mark that he should condemn Republican labels, and Republican policy. One of the Republican leaders, which he was cited, was General Harrison, shall not be ruled by a party; if he should, the country would be misruled; for the election of General Harrison was not a party triumph, but a glorious national triumph, and it was the duty of the President elect to be the President of the nation and not of a party.

We find in the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst., the following Card from Mr. Wise, referring to a part to the speech sketched above:

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

I have to say to the Editors of the Richmond Whig, in response to their editorial of February 2, 1841, with my name and based upon articles in the Globe of Thursday, and in the Enquirer of Saturday, that I am now engaged in writing out my remarks on the Treasury note bill, delivered in Committee of the Whole on the 27th of January, at the 4th, 25th, and 30th days of January; that I shall report the result of my efforts, as nearly as they can be reconciled—then being no reporter's note of the third day's continuation of the speech; and the speech shall be published as soon as it is written and can find space in the Intelligencer.

When published, it will speak for itself, and show whether I have departed in the least from the position I have heretofore occupied, and whether now I do not stand upon the only ground which can be occupied by the Republican portion of the Whig party in Virginia, and throughout the Union.

On the subjects of distribution and of duties upon silks and wines—in my opposition to the proposition, either to raise the Tariff for the purpose of distributing the revenue from the Public Lands, or to employ an empty Treasury by distributing the revenue from lands, in order to make a pretext for raising the Tariff—I presume I will not find many of my "warmest political friends," among my good constituents at least, to differ from me. And as this opposition of mine to these measures has been backed and supported in generally by the speech and votes, made and recorded this day, of Senator Rives, who "has just taken his seat," newly stamped "by authority" of the Whigs of the Virginia Legislature, and of all the Whig press of Virginia—poorly as I am, I hope I will not find many to dissent from him of his warmest political friends," even at Richmond.

The little anxiety of my friends will soon be relieved. One sentiment I must add—that it is equally weak in a public man to be deterred from doing what he thinks right, either by the denunciation of friends or by the "delight" of foes.

I shall hold on to the true faith, and by my fruits I hope to be known. But all our friends had better "pause to see the speeches in full." In the meantime, I am your obedient servant.

HENRY A. WISE.

Washington, February 2, 1841.

John Quincy Adams, Abolition petition-presenter General has made a most violent attack on Mr. Wise in consequence of his opposition to the Tariff proposition of the Northern Whigs, and his defence of Southern rights, but the old Abolitionist came off second best in the affair.—It seems, as Mr. Wise will not lend himself to the support of the so-called and party of these deadly enemies of the South, they are determined to kill him off as speedily as possible. In pointing their blunderbuss at him and other Southern men, they had better take care that they are not kicked over themselves, while they shoot wide of the mark aimed at.

Anti-Amalgamation.—The House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the intermarriage of white men or women with negroes or mulattoes, under a penalty of \$500. The bill also provides for inflicting a heavy penalty upon the clergyman who should aid in violating it by marrying any such, and further annuls the marriage contract of all such persons now existing.

The Bill for the establishment of a permanent pre-emption system, passed the Senate on Tuesday, the 10th inst. in the House of Representatives, to consideration of a "Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy."

The Treasury Note Bill is the subject of greatest public interest, occupying the attention of the House, at our latest date.

Important Foreign intelligence.—Late advices from Europe place us in possession of intelligence highly interesting. The British Expedition against China has been completely successful. The war is ended by the submission of the "Celestial" Empire. Mehmet Ali has been prostrated in Egypt. The Cotton market in Liverpool remains firm at extreme prices of the last quotations.

John Bull is of course greatly elated at all his successes, and may be expected to become more grasping and insolent than ever.

Correspondents ought to know that we never publish anonymous communications of any kind sent to us without the responsibility of a name, and especially for very obvious reasons, do we not give place to any notices of marriages or deaths, such as several we have lately received in this way.

It is stated that the Hon. Jesse A. Rynum will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under firm of A. Bence & R. W. Long, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. BENCE.
R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1841.

All persons that have claims against the above concern, are requested to present them to A. Bence for payment, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

R. W. LONG.

February 4, 1841.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Carriages, 1 Burgie, 1 Sella, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise.

JOHN L. SHAWER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of William Cox, will expose to public sale, on Friday the 26th day of February, at his plantation, in Davidson County, on the Yadkin river, near the Bald Mountain,

EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of a woman and her seven children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AARON MILLER, Adm'r.

Davidson County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1841.

Poetical Department.

"LAMB CHERRY TREES AT GARDEN STONE."

From the Louisville Journal.

THE PAST YEAR.

One gone—Forever gone!—The year
On its dark hair reclines,
And weary round its marble brow
Her wreath of sorrow twines—
While we in tears and silence bowed,
Behold the sunbeams and clouds
O'er where the pale moon shines
Like a dim funeral torch, whose glow
But lights the agony below.

Why do we weep? Are not the stars
Still burning o'er our world,
Like angel wings of Paradise
In their high homes unfurled?
Weaves not the wind its dreamy tale,
And hovers not still on holy mountain—
Are not the blue waves curl'd
Along the glorious Deep, as bright
Beneath the Sun's unclouded light?

Why do we weep? The year hath passed
As others passed before,
Bearing its dark, mysterious wreath
To the eternal shore
Of dim forgetfulness. Will not
Its memory soon be all forgot?—
Is vain its name no more!
In vain! In vain! Beside the tomb
Our tears wet soil and burial plume.

For o'er each heart the iron years
Pass wearily and slow,
Like sluggish tides which ever move
In their mysterious flow,
Gone are the lights whose lustre gave
A radiant glory to each wave
On Beauty's sea below!

And withering hags Life's cherished flowers
Beneath the wing of butted hours
No more the Eden-Bird of hope
Her song of gladness weaves,
But, dropping, sits within the bower
Of Autumn's withered leaves.
And hark, which comes! her angel tone,
Now feebly in the night-air moan:
And the lone spirit grieves
O'er wrecks, where so far off sublime
Scowls the wild wizard brow of Time.

And Love is looking sadly pale
Above Affection's altar
Like a faint rainbow gleaming o'er
The earth's gloomy vale
Fond wreath!—in vain her accents fall
On sleeping form and faithful pall!
Can her sweet chaplet bloom
Unwithering o'er the icy tomb?
Its verdure with the spirit's seed?

And strong ambition—he who roared
Above his then-born
Watched with the stars and madly grasped
The wings of the storm—
Where is he now? His dreams all fled,
Where better they the silent dead—
Where manhood's bosom warm
Lies not at Glory's whirlwind call:
In the lone grave forgotten all.

'Tis well to weep! our silent tears
Should wet the resting bier!
Tread softly round the burial place
Of the departed year.
Let even now—the surging wave
Of the dim future beat the grate
Of the pale sleep's rere-veil—
Hark! Hark!—what sounds above us swell!
Again!—It is the midnight bell!

We pause to hear it—for we know
The summons of old
Vestals in the temple of the past
From the Abyss below
Is surely life—our life!—awakened
From the great dream, whose
Spirits, the gathering crowd would
Up!—Up!—see the race begun—
The prize unguessed—the wreath unwon!

And fillet not! years may oppress
The soul with their dark weight,
And even now may sink beneath
The brooding wings of Fate!
Not so with thee! O'er-lying time
Thy form may, God-like, tower sublime,
In its own strength elate!
Up! up! Immortal! Years but twine
Unwithering glory o'er the shrine,
By suffering purified—by martyr's blood divine.

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Apocryphal of the Virginia and Baltimore Banks.

The latter have passed a resolution, not to resume until those of Virginia had resumed. The Virginia banks since met, and resolved that they would resume immediately after the Baltimore banks. "Here's a category." The two therefore stand bobbing at each other like a couple of over polite gentlemen of the old school, enforcing precedence in passing a doorway. "Walk in, sir," (Bow.) "After you, sir," (Bow.) "Not for the world, sir," (Bow.) "Excuse me, sir," (Bow.) "I beg pardon, sir," (Bow.) "Zounds! when will the fools get into the house."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Pope's Oath.—Pope's oath was, God mend me. A little boy to whom he had refused a penny, looked at his diminutive stature, cried out, "God mend you, indeed! it would be less trouble to make a new one."

Hastening to the Tomb.—In New Orleans, a short time since, a Mr. Tomb, aged 25 years, espoused a Mrs. Butler, aged 65. It is quite natural, says the Bee, that Mrs. Butler, at her age, should think of hastening to the tomb.



PROSPECTUS OF THE MECKLENBURG-JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG-JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and offered to subscribers at \$2.50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number) or \$3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the fortunes of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended. In which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexander*, the *Pinks*, and their heroic compatriots perished their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The *Jeffersonian* is a political creed, these landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated to, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily, increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most obvious feature in this system is, that it robs the *many*, *impetuously*, to enrich the *few*. It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to their pleasure to dilute or to press the commerce and business of the whole country—extending a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of the victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, if we can hope to see settled prosperity unite alike upon all one of the main objects of the *Jeffersonian*. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *personal legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money-changers the *ten hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more monstrous and awful aspect, the *Jeffersonian* will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partisan press of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an abstract, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to the vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the *Jeffersonian* will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the Editor of the *Jeffersonian*, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

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THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on a firm and independent basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly *NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION*, and the uncompromising opponent of all *QUACKERY*. It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over 31,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and embracing all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce, Literature, Domestic Intelligence, Education, Manufactures, Foreign News, New Publications, Morality, Agriculture, The Book Culture, Temperance, Family Circle, Self-Educated Men, List of Inventors, Discount and Exchange, Letters from Europe, The Classics, Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—embracing subjects as vast, and as diverse, as interesting a variety, as can be found in any other Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Merchants, Men of Leisure, Teachers, Students, and every class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is omitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are popular; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of the Courier. This privilege is granted to be had in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

The price of the COURIER is only \$2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely place, for the wish, them in an office, if it must be placed, to get our agents.

Copies of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (not for the money) be sent us free of postage and discount) for \$10.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis. Twelve copies for five dollars.

\$5 at one time will be received for 3 years. Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by forwarding addresses and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

Bacon,	8 1/2	Ham,	4 1/2
Beef,	3 1/2	Lard,	8 1/2
Bird,	40	Molasses,	50
Butter,	40	Sugar,	8 1/2
Cheese,	10	Tea,	25
Corn,	10	Whisky,	4 1/2
Cotton,	10	Wine,	10
Coffee,	25	Do (best),	10
Flour,	65	Do (second),	8 1/2
Feathers,	35	Do (third),	7 1/2
Flaxseed,	60	Do (fourth),	6 1/2
Do Oil,	100	Do (fifth),	5 1/2

AT FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Brandy,	45	Peas,	2 1/2
Do (apple),	40	Lard,	8 1/2
Bacon,	8 1/2	Molasses,	50
Beeswax,	25	Sugar,	8 1/2
Butter,	12	Tea,	25
Cheese,	10	Whisky,	4 1/2
Corn,	10	Wine,	10
Cotton,	10	Do (best),	10
Coffee,	25	Do (second),	8 1/2
Flour,	65	Do (third),	7 1/2
Feathers,	35	Do (fourth),	6 1/2
Flaxseed,	60	Do (fifth),	5 1/2
Do Oil,	100	Do (sixth),	4 1/2

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Beef,	3 1/2	Peas,	2 1/2
Bacon,	8 1/2	Lard,	8 1/2
Butter,	10	Molasses,	50
Cheese,	10	Sugar,	8 1/2
Corn,	10	Tea,	25
Cotton,	10	Whisky,	4 1/2
Coffee,	25	Wine,	10
Flour,	65	Do (best),	10
Feathers,	35	Do (second),	8 1/2
Flaxseed,	60	Do (third),	7 1/2
Do Oil,	100	Do (fourth),	6 1/2
Do (fifth),	5 1/2	Do (sixth),	4 1/2

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 30, 1841.

Beef,	3 1/2	Peas,	2 1/2
Bacon,	8 1/2	Lard,	8 1/2
Butter,	10	Molasses,	50
Cheese,	10	Sugar,	8 1/2
Corn,	10	Tea,	25
Cotton,	10	Whisky,	4 1/2
Coffee,	25	Wine,	10
Flour,	65	Do (best),	10
Feathers,	35	Do (second),	8 1/2
Flaxseed,	60	Do (third),	7 1/2
Do Oil,	100	Do (fourth),	6 1/2
Do (fifth),	5 1/2	Do (sixth),	4 1/2

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Millersville, Montgomery Co., N. C.

W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840.

NO HIRE in the country.—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the 3d Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

Also—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOUSSAUSER, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

J. H.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its success; the subscriber therefore, proposes to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the *Temperance Cause*! to you we make a most earnest appeal. While thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at gaming, while no pains are spared, the luxury of refinement and ease foregone, and no labor seems to be spared to advance the interests of political parties, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every citizen, and very few, such parties as all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.
The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate*